

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4983. 九十七年六月廿七日

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1879.

卯年五月八日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOW, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYL & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEK & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, MESSRS. A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Soutao, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDD & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Intimations.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN 1874.

THE COUPONS falling due 30th June current of the above LOAN, together with the BONDS DRAWN for Redemption, will be Paid at the Office of this CORPORATION on and after that Date.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents Issuing the Loan, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 25, 1879. jy1

KELLY & WALSH,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS,
STATIONERS.

TOBACCONISTS & NEWS AGENTS,

BEG to intimate that they will Open a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong (next door to the Exchange).

MR. WALTER BREWER will SIGN per Procuration.

Shanghai, June 1879. jy10

NOTICE.

SUN SHING has REMOVED to No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, Opposite the CHARTERED BANK.

Hongkong, June 24, 1879. jy24

NOTICE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has engaged the Services of a THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, who will attend solely to the Dispensing Department, hoping thereby to merit in a greater degree their Confidence and Patronage.

WM. CRUCKSHANK.

Hongkong, June 26, 1879. jy28

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the CONSULTING COMMITTEE of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY and the DIRECTORS of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Held on the 20th Instant, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:

"It is agreed between the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company and the China Fire Insurance Company, that on and after the 1st JULY PRECIMO, a CASH DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT. be allowed upon all Premia, whether Contributed by SHAREHOLDERS or NOT, in lieu of the ANNUAL BONUS hitherto declared after the Closing of each Year's Accounts."

By Order,
For the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers,

For the China Fire Insurance Co., Limited,

JAMES B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 26, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, Dr EASTLACKE will receive his PATENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, Queen's Road Central, over the MEDICAL HALL.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, Dr EASTLACKE will receive his PATENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, Queen's Road Central, over the MEDICAL HALL.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.



Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1879.

卯年五月八日

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Intimations.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Latest Editions.

CAVENDISH ON WHIST.

POLK'S THEORY OF WHIST.

WALKER'S CORRECT CARD.

BALBRIGGAN UNDERSHIRTS (A Novelty).

WIRE RAT TRAPS.

BULL'S EYE LANTERNS.

BATH SPONGES.

WHITE BAG'S PORTLAND CEMENT.

LAWN TENNIS BATS, BALLS and NETS.

LAWN BOWLS, QUOITS and OTHER GAMES.

Scotch Home-made JAMS and JELLIES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

ICE PITCHERS and PAILS.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.

FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES.

ENGLISH BOOTS and SHOES.

CHRISTY'S BLACK and DRAB HATS.

"YOU DIRTY BOY."

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

AMERICAN GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO.

WELL-SEASONED CIGARS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR TUBES.

POCKET-KNIVES.

QUININE.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVOLVERS.

SPIRIT LEVELS.

NEW STYLE CHIT BOOKS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, June 19, 1879.

7th DRAWING.

Chinese Imperial 8 per Cent. Loan of 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par, in Hongkong on the 30th of June, and in London on the 19th of August next, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, situate No. 31 Lombard Street, in this City, in the presence of Mr. GEORGE HENRY BURNETT, Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

7	641	1288	1931	2562	3190	3807	4434	5045	5671
39	663	1319	1950	2585	3202	3840	4442	6069	6684
55	689	1325	1972	2611	3223	3845	4512	6098	6716
61	714	1360	1995	2634	3238	3876	4490	6109	6731
88	737	2014	2650	3263	3893	4567	5128	6743	
101	747	1398	2029	2670	3299	3906	4529	6143	6768
138	769	1411	2050	2681	3319	3939	4552	6170	6798
143	796	1423	2067	2703	3336	3955	4568	6183	6807
172	813	1454	2090	2726	3351	3970	4587	6209	6827
186	828	1470	2110	2750	3378	3994	4603	6222	6851
218	849	1490	2133	2765	3386	4017	4634	6257	6880
237	866	2158	2781	3404	4021	4645	6275	6896	
250	884	1536	2818	3431	4044	4671	6292	6905	
266	904	1541	2830	3458	4074	4700	6301	6932	
295	930	1579	2201	3488	4083	4717	6327	6948	
317	946	1689	2239	3483	4107	4734	6347	6965	
336	975	1616	2252	3493	3515	4744	6380	6991	
369	991	1628	2279	3504	3535	4767	6397	6999	
378	1012	1653	2287	3523	3557	4776	6409	6932	
400									

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,
Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 761 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILLS, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,

Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Notices to Consignees

FROM LONDON & PORTS OF CALL.

THE Steamship *Bonarity* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 28th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 21, 1879. jn28

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH BARQUE *VALE OF DOON*, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. DJEMNAH.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Gange*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 2nd July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, June 25, 1879. jy2

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex-Yangtze.

W. M. F. (in cross) Order, 1 case Haberdashery, sherry, from London.

A.M.E. (in diamond) Nos. 10/17, Or, 2 cases T. J. Flannel, from London.

Ex-Ava.

M. F. (in diamond) 24, 1 case Buttons, B..... from London.

V.S.C. 25, 1 case Millinery, from London.

G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

GODERI FLEET, British barque, Capt. James Wiltshire.—Vogel & Co.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque, Capt. H. G. Fullerton.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

BROWNE, British barque, Capt. Wm. Dow.—G. R. Stevens & Co.

MIRIAM, American barque, Captain A. E. Parker.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

VIGILANT, American ship, Capt. John C. Ross.—F. & J. S. N. Co.

G. C. TRUSSANT, British ship, Captain G. Thomas.—Messageries Maritimes.

MONT ROSE, American ship, Capt. C. O. Carter.—Borneo Co., Ltd.

GALLIVAN, British steamer, Capt. J. Dryden.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NEWCHWANG (DIRECT).

The Steamship
"TALES"
Captain PETERS, will leave
for the above Port on SUN-
DAY, the 29th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, June 27, 1879. jn29

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship
"NAMOA"
Capt. WESTBROOK, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd Proximo, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS-LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, June 27, 1879. jy2

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"DIAMANTE"
Capt. THERAUD, shortly due, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 27, 1879. jy2

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"GLENGYLE"
Captain QUARTERLY, shortly expected, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

CLEARANCE SALE.

THE Sale of LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.'s STOCK will be continued on SATURDAY,

the 28th June, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Sale will comprise:

Russian ROPE, Manila Rope, Canvas Paints, Oils, Shipchandlery, Anchors, Chains, &c., &c., &c., G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 27, 1879. jn28

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MECHEINICH MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 27, 1879. jy27

TAKASIMA MINE.

NOTICE.

MR. NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKI has been appointed my Sole AGENT for the sale of all COAL produced from the TAKASIMA MINE, and all Purchases of such Coal must be made through him and his representatives on and after the 18th instant.

GOTO SHOJIRO.
Nagasaki, June 18, 1879.

ON and After the 18th Instant, my Re- presentatives for the SALE of all COAL produced from the Takasima Mines will be:

At Nagasaki,
Mr. RYUHE HOLME.
At China Ports,
Hongkong and Elsewhere.

MESSES JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Or their Agents.

NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKI.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails; &c.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 26, Edward Barrow, British barque, 958, John H. Rich, Hamburg Feb. 20, General—CAPTAIN.

June 27, Netho Morn Man, British barque, 656, Leslie, Singapore June 9, Wood and Rattana—CHINAE.

June 27, Stentor, British steamer, 1304, Kirkpatrick, Shanghai June 20, and Foo- chow 26, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

June 27, Princess Saraphi, for Bangkok, 27, Djennah, for Shanghai.

27, Kwangtung, for Coast Ports.

27, Glenifer, for Shanghai.

27, Golden Fleece, for Hamburg.

Cleared.

Prima Donna, for London.

Edith, for San Francisco.

Cordouan, for Saigon.

Conquest, for Hollown & Haliphong.

Brutte, for Manila.

Queen of England, for Bangkok.

Deutschland, for Thoutain.

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We are in receipt of the "Translation of the Peking Gazette for 1878," reprinted from the *North China Herald*. This is one of the most useful volumes a newspaper editor can have at his hand, and we are correspondingly grateful. The usefulness of this issue "in increased by the record it contains of all promotions and official transfers which have been noted during the past year with special care." The index, the tremendous value of which so many compilations fail to recognise, is admirably useful. From the preface we take this brief summary of 1878:—

The year 1878 has been one of great anxiety for the Government of China. One of the most disastrous and terrible famines that history has to record has afflicted a large portion of the Empire, and the memorials reporting the progress and extent of this famine are full of the deepest interest. The eloquent and touching appeals for aid from the high authorities of the provinces directly interested, the exhortations to economy, and cures for administrative reform that have been submitted by Censor after Censor, with the decrees that these have called forth, show that the "heart of the Empire" has been deeply moved. However temporary the excitement may be, there has undoubtedly been a genuine desire on the part of many energetic and earnest men to direct the attention of their rulers to the numberless abuses that are sapping the foundations of the Empire, and the memorials on this subject are exceptionally numerous and interesting.

The conquest of Kashgaria has put an end to a costly war, the maintenance of which for the past sixteen years has been a heavy drain on the Exchequer. The triumphant decrees that follow the announcement of the victories of the successful general Tsu Tsung-tang show what importance is attached to the completion of an enterprise that was at one time regarded by the European world as perfectly hopeless.

The Siam Weekly Advertiser, of June 14th, has the following:—

The French gunboat *Antelope* arrived at this port on Thursday morning from Saigon. It is stated that the Commander is quite ill, and that he came here for the benefit of his health.

It is reported that the Russian Corvette *Constantine* with an envoy on board is now on her way to Bangkok for the purpose of negotiating a treaty between Siam and Russia. It will be recollect that Admiral Brummer of the Russian Navy visited Siam during the early part of the year 1874 in the Corvette *Ariadna* with this object in view, but that he left before the stipulations were definitely agreed upon. The Mission of the *Constantine* here, it is said, is to renew those negotiations and to appoint a Consular officer to represent the Russian government.

PROBABLY few of our readers have heard of the Hongkong and San Francisco steaming Company. This is the only notice we have seen of the project; we find it cut from the *San Francisco Newsletter*:—

"Does anybody about this office want to become a millionaire, a bloated bondholder, as it were, in about six months?" said a man with a red nose, putting his head inside the office door this morning: "if they do, I will let them in on the biggest and surest speculation of the age; dead open and shut—give you the whole business for six bits—satisfaction guaranteed or the money returned." Now, every member of the staff of this chaste family journal happens, by a singular coincidence, to be independently rich, but out of mere curiosity they chipped in and made up the required amount, which the near relative of Colonel Sellers carefully buttoned into his hip pocket. "You see," he went on to explain, "last Tuesday Congress passed a law to put an end to Chinese immigration." "Yes, prohibiting the carrying of more than 16 Mongolians by any one vessel—well?" "You, you see," and the man with the pink prove abstractly laid his hand on the door knob, "my scheme is to organise a Hongkong and San Francisco Steam-ship Company. Each tug to tow say 200 small boats, containing 14 Chinese and a cook apiece. You see that would just get round the law, and at the same—" but he dashed outside and escaped before the broadside of inkstands and scissors arrived.

THERE are very vague ideas afloat as to what will be the amount of the bill for the forthcoming International Exhibition at Melbourne. It is doubtful if any one person possesses absolute knowledge upon the point, but one writer in the *Australasian* has been informed that the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, should he graciously accept the colony's invitation, will in itself cost Victoria £100,000. From official documents it is known that the commissioners are just "a going it." They propose during the ensuing twelve months, in addition to the contract of the main structure, to expend £18,000 for permanent machinery annexes, £10,000 for refreshment rooms and offices, and £102,000 for temporary extensions; total £180,000. This, as we read, is in addition to the cost of the main building, and of what other little extras the commissioners may require next year. So that even up to the present time they see their way to an expenditure of about a quarter of a million, and can also see that there is a great deal more to come. All this is done on the basis of Parliamentary warrant, obtained on the estimate of a total cost of £100,000. The fact is, while the money has to be provided by one body, the Parliament of the country, and expended by another, the Commission over which the Parliament has, so it would seem, no practical control, there cannot but be a wide open for reckless extravagance. We see that one commissioner, in depreciating this large expenditure, expressed the opinion that the outlay might yet amount to "half a million." The P. & O. Company, a London correspondent writes, have decided to issue special return tickets to the Australian colonies, to cover a stay of rather more than three months in connection with the International exhibition, at greatly reduced rates. They will be obtainable from the beginning of May next.

The following paragraph from a recent *Hongkong News* will probably be interesting to the Hongkong Volunteers:—"A handb

rifle match, was to come off at Hsiao on the 14th instant; four prizes offered for competition. The first is a Smith and Wesson rifle, and the second a Snider; the others not decided on. They are all given by members of the Club. There was some practice from the rifle-pits (now nearly completed), at the Butts on the 7th, those participating seeming to enjoy it very much. This kind of shooting (which we before described in the *Mail*) can hardly fail to prove exciting. Its chief recommendation is that it teaches the riflemen to take a quick sight, for it must be kept in mind that in the match arranged for, the competitors are to shoot against time. We strongly recommend this kind of practice to all who are ambitious of becoming efficient marksmen. The shooting on Saturday, considering it was the first of the kind, was fairly good. Next night, another novelty was tried; one which is sure to be very amusing, and offers capital practice. From behind a mound of sand on the beach there suddenly appears—but only for a second or two—the figure of a soldier (life-size), dressed in a red coat and a forage cap. He is supposed to be taking what the Yokohama vocabulary calls a "high kin" over the ramparts, to see what is going on, when those in the pits take the opportunity of putting a bullet through him. The contrivance is of a very simple construction, and the whole thing works very smoothly. It is an improvement on the "Running Deer" and "The Coming Man" at Wimbledon. Quite a number of names are already down for Saturday's match, and if the weather be fine there will probably be a good muster of competitors, and not a few on-lookers."

The Daily News correspondent at the seat of the Zulu War, speaking of Lord Chelmsford's new plan of campaign, says:—

I am not surprised that a large section of competent professional opinion is dead against this scheme of operations. There is some relief to know that the Lieut.-general does not stand irresolutely to it, and is quite prepared to allow circumstances to modify and even alter it. I venture to express the humble and emphatic opinion that it is radically and irretrievably bad, and leaves risks open at which one trembles. Between Newdigate at Doornberg and Creelook at Gingiblou there extends a stretch of British frontier nearly 160 miles long, totally unguarded save by a handful of British infantry about Helpmakaar, and three or four unreliable native battalions along the Tugela River. By the only available line of communication the distance apart is considerably further than from Greytown to Doornberg, Newdigate's line of communication, with its base at Durban for reinforcements. News and supplies will be perilously precarious, with hostile territory on the flank continuously, its base road up country very hilly, with continuous ascents and descents; and by the middle of May forage may have failed from the almost universal practice of grass-burning by the natives. It must be said, however, that up country the climate is bracing and healthy. On the coast line of advance it is feverish and relaxing; but the savages understand best a swift, direct, straight assault, and the Coomassie rush strikes home to him with startling emphasis, that is quickly won by a small percentage of fever cases. Meantime, and for an indefinite period, Natal lies at the mercy of Cetewayo; for there are no reserves, and the forces for its protection are being diverted. For the next six months the Tugela will be fordable. All the reinforcements have landed, and all the infantry has gone forward.

SUPREME COURT.
IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honor the Chief Justice, and a
Special Jury.)
Friday, June 27.

THE OVERPAID CHEQUE CASE

REGINA v. WONG A YING.

In this case one Wong A Ying was charged with stealing \$1000, the monies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The case has excited considerable attention, and the proceedings before the Magistrate were very fully reported in our columns.

The Court was crowded, a very large number of well dressed and respectable-looking Chinese, merchants and others, being present.

The Attorney General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted; with him Mr Haylar Q.C., instructed by Mr Brereton, on behalf of the compradore of the Bank; Mr Drummond (Shanghai), with him Mr Ng Ashoy, instructed by Mr Drennan, defended the prisoner.

The jury to whose care the case was confided was as follows (Mr J. Euston Squier, of the E.E. Telegraph Company, whose absence from his post would be a public inconvenience, being excused by the Court):—Messrs R. E. Sandeman (foreman), D. R. Crawford, J. Bradie Smith, R. D. Starkay, A. F. McEwen, Jacob Arnold, and C. Vincent Smith.

Mr Haylar said the defendant in this case did not belong to the class they generally found in this box. He was a man carrying a good position as sheriff to a Chinese firm of traders, the Chu Cheong Loong, carrying on business here; and the circumstances of the case which formed the charge against him were briefly these. In this case the defendant would have the powerful assistance of his learned friend, Mr Drummond, and it would be satisfactory part with a servant in whose hands it had been entrusted for a specific purpose, if the person so taking the money knew that he was receiving it by mistake, and accepted it with intent to appropriate it to his own uses and purposes. Now in this case all these elements were present. This \$1000, the property of the Bank, was parted with voluntarily by the accountant who was entrusted with it for the specific purpose of paying out of it such cheques as were presented. The money, if they believed the evidence he should bring before them, was taken knowingly, because he counted it; and he took it with intent to deprive the Bank of its property, as was amply proved by the fact that, when asked for the money overpaid, he denied ever having received it, than which no stronger evidence of his intent could be had. His whole conduct, both at the time of receiving the money and afterwards, was completely at variance with any supposition that he received, unknowingly, the amount overpaid, or ever had any intention of returning it. The action of any man's mind at a particular moment was only, of course, known to that man himself, but he put before the jury as a good basis for a strong inference as to the action of this man's mind at the moment, (1) the acts of the man at the time he took up this money from the counter; (2) that there could have been no mistake in his mind as to the amount he was entitled to receive (for he said when he was charged with having received \$1000 too much, "No, I only got \$2000"); and (3) his conduct when it was presented to the Chinese accountant, it bore the mark or writing "Wong Ying received." That is the prisoner's receipt. This accountant, either through the pressure of business and probably through a certain amount of treachery, read the figure "2" for "1" and paid no attention to the words "in

writing signifying the amount. He accordingly directed one Hung Chiu Nam to count out and bring \$3000 in notes, which was done. There were of these \$3000, one third in \$5 and \$10 notes, the rest in \$25 and \$50 notes. Having counted that amount out, he handed them over to the assistant, calling aloud at the same time, "Pay Chu Cheong Loong, \$3,000." The prisoner came forward to the desk, and then the money was handed over to him. He was then seen to count the notes, and then he wrapped them up in Chinese fashion in a handkerchief, and walked out of the office. At the time of handing this money over, the accountant made an entry in his book, as to the payment, which could not be produced, and there, so far as that stage was concerned, the matter ended. The cheque was then in the usual course of business put into a box; and in the same usual course of business the sheriff wrote on the back of the cheque that \$2,000 had been paid on it. This man knew nothing, he had heard nothing, of what was done in the Chinese Department of the Bank; had no reason to believe that a mistake had been made, and \$1,000 too much paid for it. He simply saw by the face of the cheque that it was drawn for \$2,000, and took it for granted that that sum had been paid on it. Now, the Chinese accountant, it would be proved, had every day a certain sum of money given him to meet the payments occurring during the day in the course of ordinary business, and he settled up or squared his books with the cashier or sheriff every evening. This evening he had all right in the amount of cash he had left in hand, according to his own books; he had the precise sum in hand which his book showed he should have; but according to the other book, the sheriff's, which was made up of the correct amount of this and all the other cheques paid during the day, a discrepancy existed. The books were compared to find out where the discrepancy was; the accountant had, it was discovered, made a mistake, and an investigation was begun, to find out where the missing \$1000 had gone; and it was plainly seen that the extra money had been wrongly paid out on this cheque. The Chinese firm whose name was on it was a well-known one, and the Chinese accountant of the Bank went to the house of that firm, there saw this man and stated to him what had occurred, and asked him for the thousand dollars overpaid him by mistake. The man said he only received \$2000. Well, of course, if that was so, the jury would know the prisoner was an entirely innocent man; but if, on the other hand, he did receive that extra money—he was presently coming to the law of the case—that fact and his answer would be a very strong proof of his guilty intention. He said he had only got \$2000. Well, that answer had to be taken. An information was sworn, and an English constable was sent with the accountant to the house to arrest the man. His conduct on that occasion might be of some value too, in deciding his innocence or guilt. Looking through the several rooms of the house this man was not to be seen, but at last the European constable found him in a dark room, sitting on a native bed, with his head resting or covered by his hands. The theory of the prosecution was of course that he was hiding and endeavouring that he should not be recognised. His head was lifted up, his features were then seen, and he was taken into custody. The jury would have the strongest and fullest reason to believe, from the evidence, in the guilt of the prisoner, that is, that he received that \$1000 knowingly and with a view to divert it to his own purposes. It would be for the jury to consider whether the Bank had conspired to charge an innocent man with this criminal act, or whether a mistake was possible in the Bank as to who had received this \$1000 overpaid, considering the precautions there existing as to the entry by different hands of all money paid out. Then came the question, (and now he spoke under the direction of His Lordship), whether taking the money under these circumstances amounted to what was charged,—larceny. There was a case, which no doubt His Lordship had, where a man received money in excess from a branch of the P. O. Savings Bank at home. The clerk paid a depositor \$28 in excess of the amount on the order which he had in his hand. This was clearly enough a mistake. The circumstances were almost entirely similar; the case was on all fours with this one. In that case the jury found, as a matter of fact, that the man took the money with a guilty intent, the word was *animus pirendi*, with the intention of stealing. The Judges, not unanimously by eleven out of fifteen, agreed with that finding.

The Chief Justice: I shall take that as the law; I should not criticise that decision certainly; but, Mr Haylar, is there not a distinction between that case and this?

Mr Haylar did not think there was any material point of difference. Chief Justice: I will hold that any person, without the consent and against the will of the owner, taking money, or anything else, was guilty of larceny, even although it was proved that the possession of such had been voluntarily parted with by a servant in whose hands it had been entrusted for a specific purpose, if the person so taking the money knew that he was receiving it by mistake, and accepted it with intent to appropriate it to his own uses and purposes. Now in this case all these elements were present. This \$1000, the property of the Bank, was parted with voluntarily by the accountant who was entrusted with it for the specific purpose of paying out of it such cheques as were presented. The money, if they believed the evidence he should bring before them, was taken knowingly, because he counted it; and he took it with intent to deprive the Bank of its property, as was amply proved by the fact that, when asked for the money overpaid, he denied ever having received it, than which no stronger evidence of his intent could be had. His whole conduct, both at the time of receiving the money and afterwards, was completely at variance with any supposition that he received, unknowingly, the amount overpaid, or ever had any intention of returning it.

The action of any man's mind at a particular moment was only, of course, known to that man himself, but he put before the jury as a good basis for a strong inference as to the action of this man's mind at the moment, (1) the acts of the man at the time he took up this money from the counter; (2) that there could have been no mistake in his mind as to the amount he was entitled to receive (for he said when he was charged with having received \$1000 too much, "No, I only got \$2000"); and (3) his conduct when it was presented to the Chinese accountant, it bore the mark or writing "Wong Ying received." That is the prisoner's receipt. This accountant, either through the pressure of business and probably through a certain amount of treachery, read the figure "2" for "1" and paid no attention to the words "in

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Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL STIEBEL is authorized from this Date to SIGN our Firm by Procurator here, at Shanghai and at Yokohama.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, May 29, 1879. jy29

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from This Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jyl

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHAN HING WO in our Firm CEASED on the 21st day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jy6

NOTICE.

MR. NGAN FOOK HOP was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 22nd day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jy6

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the Foochow Docks, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co.,
Victoria Foundry, Wan Chai.
Hongkong, April 1, 1879. jy8

TO LET.

TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.
Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. jy4

TO LET.

(For Eight Months.)

THE PARSEE VILLA, ROBINSON ROAD, Furnished. Possession from 1st July next. Rent moderate. For Particulars, apply at

THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.
Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

TO LET.

(On Peddar's Wharf.)

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS; with possession from the 1st of July next.

Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT NO. 65, formerly known as the "Blue Houses," Praya East—A GROUND FLOOR and A FIRST FLOOR, either separately or together. FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSES—No. 9, ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, April 23, 1879.

TO LET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

DUART, ABSURNET ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Immediate Possession, for one Year certain, at a Rental of \$100 per month.

Apply to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors.
2, Club Chambers, June 5, 1879.

TO LET.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
BONHAM ROAD.
WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.
Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.
SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.

OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs. WILSON & BIRD, and Messrs. DAVIS & Co.

Also,

OFFICES and GODOWN in DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS,
Hongkong, May 11, 1879.

Mails.



STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct); ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship TEHERAN, Capt. A. JOHNSON, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 1st July, at Noon. For further Particulars, apply to

A. MOLVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jy1

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, July 3d, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd Proximo. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, June 9, 1879. jy8

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 7th of July, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 25, 1879. jy8

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN ETTEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, OR TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 8, 1879. 31n80

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 8, 1879. 31n80

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1802.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

NOTICE.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

DULCIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling, of which is paid up £100,000 "

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 "

Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1863.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of

China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHLIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.